

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 14,980, 號十八百九千四萬一第 日四十二月三年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1906. 二拜禮 號七十月四年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
'BULL DOG' BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT THE PRIZE.

AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with
Dressing, Drying and Bathrooms; distant
thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram;
fitted with superior baths and with hot
and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry
and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling
or divided into two.
For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1905.

GEORGE FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 33; approximate area 45,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

INSURANCES
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904
\$17,151,299.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500
II. FUND, 3,001,296 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

L'UNION DE PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Assets exceed ... £10,000,000.
Annual income exceeds ... £2,750,000.

THE following Classes of business are
undertaken—
Life, Fire, Marine, Typhoon, Accident,
Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, including the
guarantee of Receivers, Trustees and Administra-
tors of Estates.

The Company is also prepared to undertake
any of the following Offices, viz.—
Executor of Wills.
Trustee of Wills.
Trustee of Settlements.
Trustee for Charitable and other Institutions.
Trustee for Debenture Holders.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1906.

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THIS COMPANY issues the most liberal
and clear Policy ever offered in the East.
Double benefits for Travel Accidents. Fever,
Typhoid, and Smallpox Covered. Policies
written HERE, in any currency.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—
14, Des Vaux Road Central.
GEANT & LESLIE,
General Agents,
Hongkong & South China.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1906.

REDUCED PRICES.
FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Rosa," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goerz" Lenses, Price from \$85.00 to \$200.00.
PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.
MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$40.00.
EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to \$75.00.

WE have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

JUST ARRIVED.

MATERIALS of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE Designs, Con-

sisting of:—

CASHMERES, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLACK and BLUE
SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL TROPICAL DRESS SUITINGS.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE MOST CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906.

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON.

THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

AQUARIUS

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts., Pts., & Splits.
SILENT WATER, Qts.
STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER ALE.
Tonic.

PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the
Manufacture of these Beverages and by these means ABSOLUTE
PURITY IS GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS—
CALDERCK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA

TRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY * * * * * Per Case, \$22.50

" * * * * * 20.00

" * * * * * 16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL - - - 20.00

" JOHN WALKER & SONS' 12.50

" OLD HIGHLAND - - - 10.50

" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL 10.50

BLEND - - - 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - - 20.00

" DOURO - - - 13.75

" SHERRY, AMOROSO - - - 20.00

" LA TORRE - - - 16.00

" BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - - - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

JAPAN COALS.
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SUBURA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108, HONG KONG STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
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Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamane and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fushinaka, Manaka, Manoura, Onoura Otsuji,
Rasahara Teikoku, Yoshinaka, Yashio, Yashihara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE IMPERIAL NAVAL REVIEW
AND VISIT OF THE BRITISH
FLEET TO JAPAN; Illustrated ... \$1.75

Who's Who 1906 ... 5.50
Medical Dictionary ... 5.50
Kemp's Engineering Year Book 1906 ... 5.50
The Leopold Shakespeare; Good Type, Illustrated ... 2.50

Home Hand-Book of Hygiene and
Rational Medicine, by Dr. Kellogg 16.50
Killarney: Lakes and Falls; 12 Fine
Engravings ... 10.00

Berg's Marine Engineer; 10th Ed. ... 10.00
Frank Dicksee, R.A., His Life and Work
Paper Covers ... 1.75
Cloth Covers ... 2.50

The Empire and the Century; with 7
Maps ... 15.20
Ships and Shipping, by Dowling ... 4.00
Nobody Knows; Illustrated by Madeline
Hall; a Beautiful Child's Book ... 1.50
The Doctor at Home, by U. Black ... 5.00

Foster's Bridge in Brief ... 0.85
Round About my Peking Garden, by
Mrs. Archibald Little ... 12.00

JUST LANDED.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS AT PRICES VARYING
FROM 1.00 TO 25.00.

NEW STOCK.
VERY CHEAP CREAM Laid NOTE PAPER
AND ENVELOPES TO MATCH.

STEPHENS' BLUE BLACK AND RED INK.
STEPHENS' GUM, VARIETY OF PRICES.
OUR EXTRA STRONG BOND 9999
NOTE PAPER.
MACKENZIE PIPES.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00 PER DOZEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

FURNITURE
C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

THE BEST OF NEW IDEAS

AND
THE FINEST REPRODUCTIONS FROM OLD MODELS.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

FOR TEXTILE FABRICS,

WALL-PAPERS,

CARPETS AND FLOOR-CLOTHS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1475-4

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.60
5 Star, Liqueur—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavour,
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:

2864
F. BLACKHEAD & Co

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Clock Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
H. HAYNES, Manager of

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAM-EEEN—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

5520

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
a221
THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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11.00 p.m. to

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INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

BULL DOG BRAND

BOTTLED BY
ROBT. PORTER & Co., LTD.
LONDON.

GUINNESS
STOUT

PINTS AND SPLITS

LIGHT ALE

A CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH ALE.

FREE
FROM
SEDIMENT

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING

IN

QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Our communications, relating to the news columns, should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous communications should be received, and no correspondence should be published.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied to Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PUNGS, CODES A.B.C. 414 B.
Lester.
P.O. Box 30. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.
On April 15th, at Shanghai, the wife of R. HARRIS, J. M. GARDNER, of a daughter.
On April 16th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. LEWIS, a daughter.
On April 12th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. HENDERSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On 16th April, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. J. H. FRANKS, M.A., LAWRENCE GIBBS, of Hongkong, to ELLEN MARIA BOWLEY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. L. BOWLEY, formerly Vicar of St. S. Philip and Jacob, Bristol.
On April 11th, at Ningpo, the Rev. HARRISON K. WATSON and Miss EDITH W. CUNNINGHAM.
On April 11th, at Shanghai, GEORGE FREDERICK HUTTON-POTTS, fifth son of the late LIEUT. HUTTON-POTTS, J. P., of Friby Hall, Beaulieu, Yorkshire, to EMER STUART, third daughter of Captain F. H. WALLACE, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.
On April 7th, at Shanghai, Dr. MARY GALE, aged 50 years.
On April 6th, at the Shanghai General Hospital, WILLIAM CURTIS, aged 73 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 17TH, 1906.

But for the prompt official "climb-down" the relations between Great Britain and Natal might easily have been fanned into a flame which would have disturbed the world generally. Although the course taken by the present Home Government and its supporters with regard to the Chinese Labour Question in South Africa was neither dignified nor truthful, we were pleased to see that in his speech in Parliament on February 22nd Mr. WILSON CHURCHILL deprecated any idea of needlessly interfering by a violent reversal of the policy of his predecessors with regard to what was acknowledged to be an experiment. The leading newspapers in China were never very profuse in acknowledgement of the

wisdom, in either its political or financial aspect, of introducing Chinese labour for the purpose of working the mines in South Africa; but our objections were practical, not sentimental; and although we would not unwillingly have seen the final abandonment of the scheme, we could not but feel contempt for the want of political sagacity which would convert what some silly lies, backed up by a party in the present Government who certainly might have been expected to know better, were pleased to call slavery, into an imperial question of importance to the nation. With much of what Mr. CHURCHILL said in the House we were in perfect agreement. Nor are we unwilling to believe with him that "the mine-owners were beginning to realise that Chinese labour was not economically desirable, and that low-paid labour might not mean high profits." Such a view would not, indeed, disagree with well founded experience elsewhere that low-paid labour by no means implies cheap labour; and that the true remedy would have been rather more skilled white labour, aided if necessary by more machinery, and more skillful direction. Had he, however, only acted on his own subsequent acknowledgment that too much interference on the part of the Home Country would be unpopular with those most directly interested, he himself, and the Government for which he spoke, might have been spared much subsequent humiliation. A more crucial test of the ineptitude of His Majesty's present advisers remains behind; and this is the attempt to interfere with the responsible government of Natal. The case is instructive as affording an excellent illustration of the principle of "How not to do it." An ugly rising took place among the natives in Natal, and the Colonial Government, more skilled in the ways of native agitators than the present, presumably able but certainly flaccid Home administration, at once took measures to quell the disturbance. Certain natives were caught red-handed, and were court-martialled and condemned to death. For the particular natives concerned this may have seemed hard, but any wise administrator knows that the best way to prevent unnecessary bloodshed is at the first outbreak to act with decision. Naturally the Home Government, knowing more about the juggling of the hustings than the ordering of a kingdom, thought more of the four or five natives than of the safety of the Colony—one of the most prosperous and loyal under the Crown. Peremptory orders were at once sent out forbidding the executions. So gross an interference with the powers of a self-governing Colony was, of course, unprecedented, and the Natal Ministry, having no alternative in view of the urgency of the situation, at once resigned. Who gave so foolish an order does not appear. Under ordinary circumstances Parliament would at once have demanded his immediate resignation; but the circumstances are not ordinary, and this course was not taken, nor did the offending Minister have the courage to take the responsibility. Still it became evident that something must be done, and done at once; and Mr. WILSON CHURCHILL was put up in his capacity of Parliamentary Under Secretary to make the best apology he could. Mr. CHURCHILL, whatever failings he may otherwise have, is not deficient in personal courage, and he seems to have been equal to the occasion. The curious sight was witnessed of a powerful Ministry having to withdraw publicly its own obnoxious act. The Natal Ministry, more careful of the interests of the Empire than the Home Government, at once returned to office, and for the present the incident has ceased to be a burning question. Fortunately, too, the measures taken by the Colonial Government have by latest accounts proved successful; and the rising, which under the silly action of the Ministry at home at one time threatened to become serious, has been effectually suppressed. "My son, my son," said once the celebrated OXENSTERN, "little you know with what small wisdom the world is governed." Probably a better instance of the foolishness which besets those in high places never was chronicled. It is not for us to pronounce an opinion on home politics, but as Colonials we are intimately concerned with the aspect presented to the rest of the world; and few things more unseemly than the Natal incident disgrace the annals of the British Empire. When we think of the promises and protestations of both parties seeking power, and note the failures of both—"So much to do: so little done," as the late CECIL RHODES said—we wonder that a wave of political pessimism does not overwhelm the land, and cause electors to regard a visit to the polling-booths as a waste of time.

At a meeting of the Directors of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ltd., it was decided to recommend a dividend of 12½ per cent. and carry forward \$20,000.

A huge tidal wave is reported to have swept the Azores Islands, doing much damage along the coast, and drowning hundreds of the inhabitants.

According to the *Nanfengpao*, the Viceroy of the Minché has reported adversely in regard to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s proposal to establish steamer communication between Shant and Chapeo.

The American barque *Alta*, which was stranded on the Naie reef in September and subsequently refloated and taken to Manila, arrived here on Saturday in tow of the s.s. *Tuning*. She is now at the Kowloon Docks undergoing repairs.

A missionary publication raises a ridiculous objection to the use of "native" in China, as "native newspaper," "native Christian," and so on. We should imagine our Chinese friends would prefer that to the missionary word "heathen."

On April 5th Mr. Taft, American Secretary for War, strongly attacked the motion in the Senate to reduce the estimate for coast defence, and declared that the existing coast defense works were insufficient to fully protect the coast cities against attack.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labour, has proposed amendments to the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is believed that the proposed amendments are the result of the opinions expressed by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft on the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Major L. J. Dopping-Hopenthal, Royal Engineers, on arrival home from Hongkong, has been appointed machinery officer at Portsmouth; and Major G. F. H. Le B. Simmons, R.E., on arrival home from the same station, has been appointed Chief Instructor of Electric Lighting, Portsmouth.

According to the *Deutsch Ost Afrikanische Zeitung*, the German Government has given permission to import provisionally 2,000 Chinese for employment in railway construction. The first steps have already been taken, but from six to eight months must elapse before the first transport can arrive at Dar-es-Salaam.

One of yesterday's mail papers contains this reference:—Lieutenant W. C. Cooper, Royal Engineers, is the new staff officer to the Chief Engineer in South China. Mr. Cooper is a smart young sub. of a little over six years' service. He got his first star in January, 1904, and has for some time been stationed at Hongkong.

It is reported that Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador at Washington, is taking steps to lodge a protest at The Hague Peace Court against the action of Japan in attacking the Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and Chemulpo before giving official notice to the Russian authorities at the two ports of the declaration of war against Russia.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Aithon and Officers 119th Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the U.S.E. Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 4.30 p.m.:—
March: "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," Howells.
Overture: "A Little Bunch," Suppi.
Waltz: "The Princess of the Mountains," Kapell.
Selection: "The Duchess of Dantzic," Gorgill.
Song: "Pansy Faces," Pons.
Spanish Serenade: "La Paloma," Yndiar.

A seafaring correspondent writes in reply to "Banyan" concerning local billiards, that he would like to see a competition to decide the amateur championship of Hongkong, and that several good players from the shipping community would enter. The idea is impracticable, as many of the best players would never consent to play in public. His remarks on local handicaps are irrelevant, as a genuine championship competition could not be subject to handicap.

The British Minister in Peking, according to a native contemporary, has addressed the Waiwaps on the subject of the special privileges granted by the Chinese Government to the Chinese Merchants' S. N. Co., whereby goods carried by their steamers are allowed lighter rates as to Customs duties, and has demanded that the same privileges be accorded to shippers in British bottoms, quoting the Franco-Chinese Treaty of Tientsin, Article XIV, in support of the demand.

All interested in any way in commerce with India should find a use for "A table of the Rates of Exchange at Hongkong for Demand Drafts on Bombay," as they were during the period since the closing of the Indian mints, up to 1905. Such a table has just been compiled, and published at the *Daily Press* office. Rates for sovereigns, gold leaf, bar silver, and the dollar are included, as well as a handy list of coinage and mintage definitions. Considering the patient labour and care put into the compilation by its author, the price (one dollar) is a very modest charge to make.

The following artists from other theatres have been engaged for this year's Richard Wagner and Mozart Festival at Munich. Mesdames Sophie David (Cologne), Ernesta Delsera (Dessau), Gerladina Farrar (Berlin), Thia Pleichinger (Berlin), Ernestine Schumann-Heink (New York), Messieurs Dr. Otto Brismester (Stockholm), Karl Burrian (Dresden), Ernst Kraus (Berlin), Albert Raue (London), Anton van Rooy (New York), Desider Zador (Prague). These will be assisted by the entire staff of the Royal Hof and National Theatre. The musical arrangements are in the hands of the Royal General Music Director Felix Mottl and the Royal Chief d'Orchestra Franz Fischer.

The only case of interest at the Police Court yesterday was one in which a native from the s.s. *Dakota* was fined \$250 for having a number of rifles and some ammunition in his possession without a permit. The arms and ammunition were confiscated.

It is gratifying to learn that the necessary Grace has been passed by the University of Cambridge permitting natives of Asia to go up to Cambridge without either Latin or Greek to be a bar to hamper them. Chinese or Japanese students have therefore now on y to add English to their ordinary education in order to get the benefit of a University career.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 7th of April records the upsetting of a boat carrying Chinese pilgrims returning from the grave of Mahabla near Tientsin, and the drowning of twelve women and eight children. Twenty-one women and children were saved by persons on the bank. The native papers say that these frequent disasters indicate that the worship of "dead bones" is unprofitable.

By a German Imperial order, March 6, the recall of the German troops in the provinces of Chili is fixed for the month of April. A force of about 100 men will remain in Chili, consisting of the Legation guard in Peking and of a reserve at Tientsin. The remainder of the German troops, some 1,000 in all, will sail from China at the end of April in the North German Lloyd steamship *Neckar*.

The Canadian-Pacific mail steamer *Empress of China*, which arrived at Kobe on April 4th, ran down a fishing-boat in the Inland Sea off Okinoshima. The steamer rescued the crew consisting of three men, and brought them to Kobe, where they were handed over to the Water Police. It is stated the officers and passengers of the steamer subscribed the sum of ¥37.30, and presented the money to the shipwrecked men.

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—We regret to record the death at the Victoria Nursing Home on April 12th of Mr. T. McNaughton, one of the senior engineers in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's service. Deceased, who had been suffering from pericarditis during the latter months of last year, was about again and apparently enjoying good health towards the end of January. Two days ago he was again taken to the Nursing Home with aggravated form of the disease, from which he expired yesterday afternoon. He leaves a widow and several children, at present at home in Scotland, to mourn his loss.

The report that the steamer *M. Struve* is a total wreck was confirmed by the Captain on his arrival here. It appears that she went ashore at Oosoon Island in a dense fog, and although the crew worked hard to refloat her, their efforts proved futile. Shortly after she struck Chinese wreckers swarmed around her but refused to render assistance. They were bent on loot and were only kept clear of the vessel by firearms. The Captain and crew saved little of their personal effects. The steamer was insured for \$75,000 marks, and carried 29,500 piculs of sugar.

According to letters received from Chingtu, Szechuan, the gentry and officials of that province have decided to begin without delay the construction of a railway between that city and a place called Chingkuo, a distance of about sixty odd miles. This railway will inaugurate the building of the proposed trunk line between Chingtu and Hankow, in Hupoh province, which is to be constructed entirely with funds contributed by the people of the two provinces through which the line will run, viz.:—Szechuan and Hupoh. The *N.C. Daily News* understands that a Chinese civil engineer, Mr. Lo Yoc-tung, a graduate of one of the American Universities has been appointed to superintend the construction of the new line.

The Manila *Cablenews* of April 11th contains the following reference:—Who will be the next British consul general? This is a question that is being asked in the English Club and in all British circles and offices. Consul Kenney left the Philippines six months ago, and when he went there was considerable doubt as to his return. The climate was not considered suitable to his temperament and as nothing has been heard of him or about him it is thought by many of his countrymen that he will never return. Consul Kenney was not generally liked. His exploits jarred upon the feelings of his more ardent countrymen and when he was here the majority opinion was opposed to him. The majority now appears to favour the vice consul, whom it is hoped will be appointed as consul general.

The Conservative *Reichsbote*, a Berlin newspaper, publishes a letter which it has received from "A German patriot in South Africa." It says:—"I see that you view with pessimistic eye the prospect of reconciliation between the English and German peoples, although the most onerous men of both nations are doing their best to encourage a friendly feeling. Newspapers such as yours have for years made it your business to incite deeper and deeper into the mudkalks, of whom there are so many in the world, a vapour-like hatred which could so easily have been dispelled, and to make them believe that the English are nothing but robbers and cannibals. Do you think that with your perpetual attacks on King Edward and on England you enhance the patriotic feelings of Germans in England and in the British colonies? No, dear *Reichsbote*, we, and especially German trade, have to suffer for it. I know many German business houses in South Africa who have no use for 'made in Germany,' and whose fault it is that the newspapers with their constant alarmist abuse and abominable lies and incitations?"

The Christian Endeavour Society in connection with the Union Church had a successful picnic yesterday afternoon, when a large party proceeded in two launches to Stanley.

At the Peak Church yesterday the marriage took place of Mr. Laurence Gibbs, civil engineer, Hongkong, to Miss Ellen Maria Bowley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. L. Bowley, vicar of St. S. Philip and Jacob, of Bristol. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Franco, M. A.

The Standard Oil Co. recently put a fleet of oil-carrying steamers on the Pacific route between San Francisco and the Orient. They carry oil out and bring general cargo back. The *Dakota*, one of the fleet, reached San Francisco from China via Japanese ports with 4,400 tons of general merchandise, which is a larger shipment than the cargo which came on the Pacific Mail steamer *Monacherie*, a larger vessel, which arrived the day before.

TRAGIC DEATH IN YOKOHAMA.

WELL-KNOWN FOREIGNER DROWNED.

The death is reported at Yokohama, under the most tragic circumstances, of Mr. A. F. Knapp, only son of Mr. A. M. Knapp, author of "Fetich Japan," and Editor of the *Japan Advertiser*. On April 4th, about seven o'clock in the morning, the body of a foreigner was discovered drifting in the creek near Kame-no-bishi. It was removed from the water and taken to the police station, where a medical examination showed that life had been extinct for at least two days. There was a bad bruise on the head, but all the evidence pointed to death being caused by drowning. On the body were found some letters addressed to Mr. A. M. Knapp, and the body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. A. F. Knapp. He had long been a martyr to neuralgic trouble.

The deceased, says the *Herald*, who was for some time connected with the *Japan Advertiser*, was a man of brilliant talents. "As a musician, although he never performed in public, he had great ability, and his theoretical knowledge of the art could hardly be excelled. The many able criticisms of local concerts that have appeared from his pen in the columns of the *Advertiser* bore witness to his knowledge. Mr. A. F. Knapp was, we believe, a student of Cambridge University, where he graduated with honours. Under other circumstances his high abilities would have made him conspicuous. As it is we can only regret that his career has been cut short by his untimely death."

We (*Daily Press*) may add that the late Mr. Knapp, who was only about thirty years of age, was talented in more things than music. His intellect was of the very highest order, and his interests were of the most cultured width. He was a daring mountaineer, knew the Japanese as few sinologists of his age could know them, but made no parade of his knowledge. His best literary work was critical. As a man he was scrupulously, almost morbidly honourable; a delightful companion, and a loyal friend. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to his devoted parents.

ILLNESS OF MR. R. W. LITTLE.

The *Echo de Chine*, with most sincere regret, which we echo, announces that Mr. R. W. Little, of Shanghai, is confined to his bed by an attack of typhoid fever. His condition was very grave last week, but there are reasons to hope for a happy recovery. The veteran editor of the *North-China Daily News*, although in his 67th year, has retained the splendid constitution of his old tea and shipping days. Until recently it was his daily habit, rain or fine, to walk briskly out to the Bubbling Well and back, a tramp of four or five miles. There is scarcely a more popular man in the north than Mr. "Bob."

ENTERTAINING MEN OF THE FRENCH AND JAPANESE FLEETS.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith, the Hon. Treasurer of the Provisional Committee, acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following subscriptions:—

N. J. Stabb	...	£25
E. Babany	...	50
A. Ebrahim & Co.	...	25
A. M. Easbeck	...	25
M. H. Easbeck	...	25
N. Moly & Co.	...	25
Cavajee Pallanjee & Co.	...	25
Pherozesh B. Petit & Co.	...	25
Talati & Co.	...	25
Tata & Co.	...	25
P. F. Talati	...	15
R. S. Woonwalla & Co.	...	10
F. Rahim & Co.	...	5

Amount previously acknowledged 1,905

£2,210

The list is now closed, and it is requested that all outstanding bills be presented at once.

MORE ARMED ROBBERS AT SHANGHAI.

Another armed robbery took place at Shanghai on April 10th, the scene of the outrage being a tea shop in Li Hongkew. A number of ruffians entered the shop, where a rishaw owner was sitting counting his money, and took about \$70 away. Some resistance being made, they fired two revolver shots, one of which went through the window, the other penetrating the ceiling. The inmates of the shop gave chase, and were shortly joined by two native constables and two foreigners who were passing, and the latter assisted the constables to capture two of the assailants. Loaded revolvers and a miscellaneous collection of swords and knives were found on their persons. Later in the day, from information given by these men, Detectives Cruikshanks and Reeves succeeded in arresting three more men in a house in the Woosung Road Extension, one of whom was severely cut about the face. They too, were in possession of various arms. The stolen money has not been recovered.

SAMPAN CAPSIZES AT CHEKWAN.

CAPTAIN MCGINTY'S GALLANTRY.

The Canton steamer *San Cheong* carried a large number of Chinese to the Tshingming festival at Chekwan on Sunday. She arrived there about midday and was immediately surrounded by sampans which were rapidly filled by impatient passengers. One of these boats capsized as it cast off from the ship, and its occupants were left struggling in the water. The majority of them were rescued by other boats, but two men and a child were in great danger of drowning. Seeing this, Capt. McGinty of the *San Cheong* threw off his coat and dived in to their assistance. He pushed both the men near enough to a sampan to enable them to be pulled aboard, but while so engaged the child sank, and although the captain dived in search of it he was unable to find it, so returned to his ship. This is believed to be the only fatality. The gallant conduct of Captain McGinty appeared to be admired by the Chinese, who were quite flattering in their praise when discussing the incident afterwards.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PRINCIPLE GUIDING THE WAR LOAN ISSUES.

The writer of an article in the *Financial Supplement* of the *Times* deals with the subject of company prospectuses and the public, and thinks there are indications in London which seem to show that an era of active company promotion is at hand. In the course of his article the writer says:—

"Yet it is always difficult to foresee what view the subscribing public will take of the price of a stock that is offered to it, and no problem is more difficult to the advisers of borrowers than the future to be named. Some of the Japanese issues that were made during the war appeared to be absurdly cheap—5 per cent. bonds offered at 90 with a lien on the Customs, and redeemable at least in 1911, and more probably in 1907, since, even when the issue was made, it was Lombard-street to a China orange that the war would be over by then. And yet it would be difficult to maintain that Japan was ill-advised in paying such a price for her money, for the whole of a suspicion of failure would have been disastrous. An instance on the other side was the successful placing of the Kwangsi Railway debentures, 1½ per cent. at 97½, at the time when the Japanese Government's 4½ per cent. bonds, secured on the tobacco monopoly, were to be had at about 96, making the railway bonds look awfully dear. And yet, everything Japanese being in fashion, they went off well, and it was even contended that it is part of the scheme of the universe for railway debentures to stand higher than the obligations of the Government under whose protection the railway works. But this is by no means a general rule. In the Government's case, or have been, liable to fluctuations of financial naughtiness, it applies not otherwise. Buenos Ayres Great Southern Debentures stock is dearer than Argentine Government Bonds, but London and North-Western Debenture yields more than Consols.

The Japanese Government was very much criticised for offering its Customs as security for a 6-per-cent loan, which makes the above expert comment all the more interesting.

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Mr. Fred T. Jane writes on the new battle-ship in the *World's Work and Play*, and claims to be a sort of go-between for the ship, as a ship of this sort first saw the light in its book on fighting-ships. He acknowledges his indebtedness to Colonel Cuniberti, Chief Constructor of the Italian Navy, and he says:—

Overtake any of the enemy's battleships and oblige them to fight—this is the keynote of the *Dreadnought*. There is a battle-ship in existence that can run away from her, the speed of the average battle-ship being about sixteen knots, except in cases of "battleship cruisers," like the *Dacota*, which run up to nearly twenty knots. But even these were only designed for "cruising" work. The highest designed battle-ship speed is the twenty knots of the ex-Chilian *Swiftsure* and *Triumphant*—a rate only attained for short spurts in smooth water—and the really swiftest battle-ship is the *Dacota*. Of battle-ships now building, only the Italian *Vittorio Emanuele* class have a higher speed than the *Dreadnought* will be given, and Italy is not ranked as a probable opponent.

Armoured cruisers can, of course, get away from the *Dreadnought*, but for these cruisers *Dreadnoughts* of the *Invincible* type are being built. As things are and will be for many years, the *Dreadnought* will be supreme upon the seas in the way of being able to overtake any probable opponent of the battleship class.

The gun, Mark XL, which the *Dreadnought* will carry, should be effective up to 10,000 yards or more. In other words, it ought to hit what is aimed at five miles off.

Hence the panic in Germany over the *Dreadnought*. Of the German fleet ten ships carry medium guns of 9.4 in. calibre, effective up to 4,000 yards perhaps. The ten later ships, built and building, have 11 in. guns, but they are short pieces and probably erratic over 6,000 yards or so. In any case, they could not hurt the *Dreadnought* at 5,000 yards, while she with her powerful guns and superior speed could disable the German's one after the other as long as her ammunition lasted. Little wonder that the *Dreadnought* marks a new era!

The *Dreadnought* is to be completed within a year from now. She will be unique for a couple of years and ensure peace for that time. Even then only the Japanese *Atsuta* will be able to fight her, and as a Japanese ship and a British are, so far as future naval war is concerned, about one and the same thing, the *Atsuta* will be yet another peace-maker.

JAPANESE SUBMARINES.

SECOND FLOTILLA COMMISSIONED.

The result of the official trial-trips of the two submarine vessels recently built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, for the Imperial Japanese Navy, having proved completely satisfactory, the second flotilla of submarine boats has now been commissioned. Commander Ide and Lieutenant Miyagi, Otaawa, and Nakagi have been appointed to the command of the new submarines, Commander Ide acting as the commander of the flotilla.

HONGKONG IN THE 'EIGHTIES.

The Army and Navy Chronicle for March prints the second installment of a descriptive article entitled "Under the Pennant," or "Foreign Service in the 'Eighties," by Charles Glog, who, we understand, is a retired lieutenant of the Royal Navy. We make the following extracts, which we expect will be read with much interest.

It is curious to note how naval officers are appreciated in some colonies and not in others. Between 1845-55 I happened to spend many months at Hongkong, and having some distant relatives among the residents saw more of the civilian society of the little colony than many of my naval contemporaries. The civilians were for the most part, merchants, brokers or Government officials. There was a long standing enmity between the civilians and the Service, the origin of which remains uncertain, but is attributed to the management of the club. This club, the only one in the colony, was founded by the Navy, and civilians were allowed to become members. By degrees it became a civilian club, and naval officers were admitted to membership more or less on sufferance. I distinctly remember how in the time a notice was constantly displayed in the billiard room to the effect that naval officers were prohibited from monopolising the tables after 6 p.m. This was the sort of thing that bred ill-feeling between the Service men and the civilians. Another cause of estrangement was the comparative wealth and luxury of the civilians and the poverty of the naval men. We could not return their hospitality as the residents seemed to think we ought to. Naval officers were invited to the civilian houses and jinkings. Women, it is true, at Government House and on the cricket ground, for hardly anywhere else. The ladies of the colony were very rich. There was a paucity of ladies, and the few young girls in the colony (who usually married old men) had their pretty heads turned with flattery and undue attention. Hongkong society, as seen from the naval and military element which is the same the world over, appeared to me to resemble the society of Boston or Clapham, with the difference that the merchants had more money. Young clerks in the business houses earned from £300 to £500 a year, but socially they were very much like our bank clerks of England. I remember that they made a point of wearing full dress in the evenings. Some of the merchants and brokers were good fellows, and a few were his, but the naval men, largely no doubt, it was the fault of the Service men that we were practically excluded from the local society. Scarcely any naval officers, except the Commodore, brought their wives to Hongkong. Heats were very high, and the climate abominable. The military ladies held aloof from the civilian ladies, with some exceptions. I remember how the General's wife led a beloved son in the Sudan campaign, and how after the lapse of some months she was called to her husband's aid. The General's wife, I am sure, would not have been so called to her husband's aid, and to this I can testify as it happened to me present. That kind of behaviour is not calculated to advance Imperial Federation, nor to knit together the Colonies and the old country.

A popular game at Hongkong, as indeed, at all the Treaty ports, was the game of American bowls. It is said that the game has never caught on in England, and that it should be confined by the average Englishman with common-sense, however much it is vied for. It was the custom at all the clubs on the station to inscribe in gilt letters the names of all players who achieved the maximum score, a very difficult feat. Some naval names will still be found upon the beams of the bowling alleys of the Treaty ports, but whether the Hongkong civilians will trouble to regard the names of these naval and military experts seems doubtful.

JAPANESE INTERNAL ISSUES.

In connection with a statement in the *Manchu Post* relating to the Japanese Internal Issues, of which there are holders in Hongkong, Mr. Yuki Yamaguchi, the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, writes to that paper: "I should like to point out to you the general inaccuracy of the statements contained therein. Briefly dealing with the various points in the order you have arranged them, I should like to say that no statement has ever been authorized by the bank which could possibly lead holders of 6 per cent. Exchange Bonds to believe that the amount of such bonds would be payable in cash, at the option, before the date fixed for their redemption. It is true that we have bought lately for our exchange operations a certain amount of the Drawn Bonds, and that just lately we have ceased purchasing to any large extent, as our Exchange position would not permit us to do so, but we expect to resume buying in a few days. Possibly this fact has given rise to the erroneous report. It is not right to say that 5 per cent. bonds were offered to holders of the 6 per cent. Exchange Bonds if the said bonds be exchanged for bonds of not more than 5 per cent. When 1,500 yen was mentioned as the amount of allotment of the new loan against the deposit of 1,000 yen of the old, it was only intended to show the approximate proportion. When the allotment of the new loan is made its value will be determined according to the tender price of the applicants, and this amount, less rebate, will be placed against the value of the loan. Some of the statements are, therefore, quite untrue. It is intended to give as much as possible of the new loan to the holders of 6 per cent. Exchange Bonds desiring the exchange (if they are a lot at all), and with this view, when, at the time of deposit, the date of redemption of Drawn Bonds is known, and the amount of accrued interest is therefore certain, such interest will be added to the face value of the bonds deposited, and the allotment proceeded with accordingly. In cases, however, the date of such redemption is not known at the time, the amount of accrued interest will be, so far as we are present understood, added to the balance to be returned in cash."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *P. E. Friedrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 23rd inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Sachsen*, which left here on Thursday, the 12th inst., arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

The P.M. str. *Hongkong* arrived at San Francisco on the 13th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *P. R.* arrived at Singapore on Wednesday, 11th inst., arrived at Singapore on Sunday, 15th inst., at 5 p.m.

The str. *Kama* (via Macao) (American Line) left Kobe via Moji and Shanghai for this port on the 15th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

The str. *Barossa* left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The H.A.L. str. *Arctica*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about 19th a.m.

The str. *Hector* left Singapore on 16th inst. for Shanghai direct.

EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

The first question that is likely to confront a successful candidate for a Commission in the Indian Civil Service is the matter of the Malay States. Which of the Malay States—Ceylon, the Straits, Hongkong or Malacca—should I select? I should like to put down the best, in my opinion, is probably the pleasantest others to live in, says the *Appointments Office*, but it must be remembered that a Colony from which officials are unwilling to tear themselves away is likely to be a place in which promotion is slow. If a successful candidate is ambitious, he may, perhaps, be well advised to avoid Ceylon. If he likes change of scene and variety of work, he will do well to avoid Hongkong, where almost all the appointments are in one town. If, on the contrary, he dislikes the risk of being bundled off to another station at a moment's notice, he should avoid the Malay States. If the candidate's tastes lie in the direction of cricket and football, he can gratify such tastes anywhere. If they lie in the direction of natural history, botany, or anthropology, he should go to the Malay States. If he professes the study of literature and civilised races, he should select Hongkong or Ceylon. If he likes town life, he will get much of it in the Straits and little else in Hongkong. If he likes a rural existence, he can choose the Malay States. Promotion (as between Hongkong, the Straits, and the Malay States) is likely to be equalised by the unification of the services.

When the cadet arrives in the Straits, Malay States, or Hongkong, he receives salary at the rate of £225 a year with fully furnished quarters. A cadet can just live comfortably on his pay, allowing himself such cheap amusements as tennis, cricket, or golf, but not riding, driving, or polo. He will perhaps do well not to play bridge or poker; there are many experts about. Hongkong is said to be more expensive than the Straits; this would apply to luxuries rather than to the necessities of life. The general character of a cadet's career may be materially influenced by the language that he is called upon to study. In Hongkong, of course, only Chinese is studied. In the Straits and Malay States a cadet may be directed to study Malay, Tamil, or any one of several Chinese dialects. Tamil, like Chinese, opens up a double vista of promotion, but the specially "Tamil" posts are not very numerous or important. Incidentally we may mention the popular belief that a profound study of Chinese renders the student incapable of his own language, and that he is not uncommonly heard to exclaim, "I am unable to speak my own language."

The "Chinese" cadet is sent to China almost at once and is told off to study the dialect of the port (Amoy, Swatow, or Canton) at which he is stationed. He remains in China about two and a half years, and then presents himself for his final examination in Chinese. After passing that examination he may be either told off to service in some of the regular branches of the service (e.g. as a magistrate or district officer), or he may be attached to the "Protectorate." He has also to act as a sort of vigilance society for protection of Chinese women and girls, to secure the banishment of undesirable aliens, to settle disputes as an arbitrator in cases where a knowledge both of English law and of Chinese custom is needed, to watch the working of the opium monopoly, and to supervise the management of coolie lodging houses. Much of this work seems monotonous and even unglorious in character, but it is very necessary, and gives a thorough insight into the ways of the Chinese people. It brings the official into direct relations with the masses. In the higher posts an error of judgment in dealing with the opium monopolists may have a very serious effect upon the revenue, while the police work—dealing with the revenue, order by breaking up the Mafia and Camorras of the Chinese—is especially interesting to many men. But the Chinese work demands special talents and special tastes; it does not appeal to all.

HONGKONG CADET'S EXPERIENCES.

The Yachow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes on March 16th:—This week we had a short visit from Mr. E. F. Johnston, of the Hongkong Civil Service, who is making an extended trip through China and Burma. He started from Weihaiwei for Peking, thence he took the train for Tientsin, where he took the steamer as far as Ichang. He travelled from Ichang to Wanchow by houseboat, then struck across country for Chungking. After a few days in the capital of the province, he left by boat for Kiating and came overland from that city to Yachow. From this place, he goes to Tachien and then will take a south easterly direction to Ning-yu-fu and Hwai-chiao. He will pass through Taih, in Yunnan, on his way to the Burman frontier.

"VULGAR SOCIETY."

In pleading for the simple life, at a meeting of the Humane League, held on the 7th March at Essex Hall, Mr. Edward Carpenter said that our industrial system was carried on by limited companies solely in the interest of shareholders. Managers were put in simply for the purpose of earning dividends. Anyone proposing at a meeting of shareholders the raising of the employees' wages or an improvement in the working conditions would be booed down, because these were only accidental and secondary matters.

The present-day industrial machine, he stated, was being perverted. The "drive" was so great that scores of excellent workmen did not know how long they would keep their engagements. The company might want a more rapid worker. Men were being pushed out in one direction as unemployed and incompetent poor, while on the other hand, the number of injured and incompetent rich, living on the dividends, was being increased.

There existed to-day, he continued, an enormous class of people living in considerable affluence on the dividends so accumulated by our acquisitive industrial system. These people had no necessity to work, and many were at their wits' end to know how to spend their time. They spent the dividends and obtained thereby a sort of milk and water pleasure. Gradually they were raising the standard of well-to-do life until it was becoming monstrous and inhuman.

Present day society was probably the most futile the world had ever seen. He would not say the most criminal or wicked, because he did not think society had sufficient spirit for that (laughter). But it was certainly the most vulgar, and the most dull in its monotony of fashion, and it was founded on an enormous system of human waste, waste of wages and waste of the human life engaged in the making of those wages. If society people had to make their own clothes there would be some curious scenes in the streets and many would go about attired in simply an Indian blanket.

DEATH OF HERR EUGEN RICHTER.

A Times despatch, dated Berlin, March 11th, says:—The last of the great Prussian statesmen, Herr Richter, died at his residence in the suburb of Lichterfelde early yesterday morning. Herr Richter, who was in his 68th year, had been suffering for some time from arteriosclerosis and from an affection of the eyes which had prevented him from taking part in the proceedings of the Reichstag for some time. He had recently resigned the seat in the Prussian Chamber which he had held with a brief interruption since 1879.

The political career of Herr Richter, which may be said to have begun in 1867, is identified with the Radical opposition to the home policy of Prince Bismarck and with the period when the Radicals opposed under Bismarck and his successors the initiation and development of that policy of colonial and naval expansion which is summed up in the term *Weltpolitik*. Herr Richter, by his birth, his early training, and his youthful experiences of Prussian bureaucratic government, was marked out for a career of uncompromising hostility to the tendencies of German policy under Prussian hegemony which was adopted by so many of the greatest intellects of the new Empire under the leadership of men like Moltke and Virohow. He was born at Dinslaken in 1838, and was the son of a surgeon-general who had more than once risked the displeasure of his superiors by an energetic campaign on behalf of a reorganization of the medical corps of the Prussian army. Herr Richter was a student of law at the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin, but he became known for his liberal and democratic views, and when he entered upon the first steps of an official career it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in qualifying as an assessor. In 1864 he was elected burgomaster of the Rhine town of Neeris, but the Government refused to appoint him to that office. He was transferred to a distant station in East Prussia, but, conscious that his abilities fitted him for a career of agitation and controversy, he preferred to abandon the Civil Service for the freedom of political life. He settled in Berlin and devoted himself to journalism, to economic studies, and to politics.

At the date of his election in 1867 as the representative of Nordhausen in the North German Reichstag he was already a marked man in the eyes of the Radicals, who knew that he was known as the *Progressive* (*Fortschrittlicher*). He had associated himself with the founder of trade unionism and of co-operation in Germany, Schulze-Delitzsch, and he had crossed swords in the political arena with the apostle of German Socialism, Lassalle. He soon became distinguished for his indefatigable power of work and his mastery of detail, especially in the realm of Prussian and Imperial finance, in which he exhibited a keen and accurate faculty of making figures and speaking. His scrupulous analysis of the financial consequences of Bismarckian policy brought him into sharp antagonism with the great German Chancellor, of whose political and social policies he was the most formidable critic and opponent. The Radicalism of Herr Richter never underwent any development or change. It was, consciously or unconsciously, modelled upon that of the Manchester School and of John Ruskin, and neither of them were far from the fact that his vigorous was familiar to the whole nation. His style in speaking in some ways recalled that of Spurgeon, and in writing his abrupt short sentences were like those of Samuel Smiles. He possessed the faculty of making abstruse political subjects intelligible to the masses, and his *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which he founded in 1885 and himself largely wrote until a couple of years ago, was a perfect mine of practical information upon the leading topics of the day.

Laurel wreaths had been placed on Herr Richter's place in the Reichstag and his former place in the Prussian Chamber yesterday. In the Imperial Diet the President, Count Ballerstedt, and in the Prussian House of Representatives the Conservative leader, Herr von Heydbrand, paid unreserved tributes to his personal worth and to his real gifts. Prince Billow and several of his Ministerial colleagues have privately expressed themselves in the same sense.

In all these lines of opposition Richter soon became the most effective spokesman of his party. His detailed knowledge, his sarcasm, and his humour, as well as his unimpeachable integrity and independence, which rendered him unassailable by the ordinary Bismarckian methods of personal abuse, constituted him the most formidable Parliamentary opponent of the great Chancellor. It may be said of his attacks that they "drew blood," and Bismarck was himself too experienced a swordsman not to realize that he often had the worst of it. On such occasions the Chancellor sometimes lost all self-control and used to stamp up and down the tribune of the Reichstag, fuming with indignation against the Radical leader, whom he was wont to denounce as a *Reichsfreier* or "enemy of the Empire." It was the desire to strike at the roots of the Radical opposition in Germany which induced Bismarck to encourage the beginnings of the Social Democracy and to declare that for his part he would not mind the presence of 80 Social Democratic Deputies in the Reichstag—an aspiration which has since been fully realized.

The growth of the Social Democracy has, indeed, been the upas tree which has proved fatal to the influence of German Radicalism. So long as Richter himself was able to devote his full strength to the task of opposition he could make up for the diminished number of his followers by the influence which the characteristically Teutonic vigour and directness of his spoken and written words exercised throughout the country. On one occasion, a few years ago, when he denounced the zigzag policy of the Government, the appointment of Ministers without political experience and the theatrical and Chauvinistic tendencies of foreign policy, his invective was re-echoed and applauded even by the Conservative Press, and his association with them had been an alarming decay of "monarchic sentiment" in the country was visibly endorsed. But nothing has been more remarkable than the failure of any man to step into his place. The Parliamentary Opposition, in fulfilment of the desires of Prince Bismarck and also, it would appear, of Prince Billow, has been concentrated in the Social Democracy, and it is easier for the present Chancellor to deal with the two elaborate invective of Herr Bebel than it was for his great predecessor to meet the conflict and telling arguments of Herr Richter.

There were two occasions during the last 27 years when German Liberalism of Herr Richter's type was believed to have witnessed the dawn of a hope that might secure its legitimate influence in the councils of the State. The first was during the brief reign of the Emperor Frederick in 1888, when Richter abandoned his attitude of purely negative criticism in so far as to give his enthusiastic adhesion to the Emperor's programme of a development of the Empire upon Liberal lines. But when the star of the Emperor Frederick had disappeared from the firmament, Richter relapsed into the shades of uncompromising opposition. His second chance, according to some observers, was when Count von Caprivi announced the policy of colonial adventures, of extreme protection, and of domestic reaction, and was prepared to accept the co-operation of all parties in the State on the condition of their willingness to support an increase in the army commensurate with the growth of the population and with the necessities of the national defence. Richter, although to the end he made no secret of his admiration for Caprivi's honesty and fairness, declined to entertain the idea of a compromise on a question which, in his opinion, vitally affected the Parliamentary control of the Budget by committing the Reichstag to a predetermined expenditure over a series of years. His decision split his own party, and the ignominious fate of the section which compromised with the Government, and which has now lost all influence, may, perhaps, be regarded as supporting the view that, tactically at least, he was right. On the other hand, his own section of the party has since in great measure lost its old animosity to ambitious naval schemes and even to *Weltpolitik*; and in his absence has, with certain reservations, given its approval to the intervention in Korea, of which his section would have been the most scathing critic. Indeed, Richter during the last year of his Parliamentary activity found himself for the first time united with the Parliamentary majority in support of the Government in quelling the Socialistic campaign of obstruction against the Tariff Bill—a measure which on its merits he had strenuously opposed. He was, first and foremost, a Parliamentarian, and any attack upon the order and dignity of the Reichstag, whose rules of procedure were his fetish, revolted his whole political being.

The lifelong hostility of Richter against reaction was entirely of a piece with the unrelenting warfare which he waged against the Social Democracy. He was convinced that the kind of government which the German Socialists dreamed of establishing as a result of revolution would be as inimical to civil liberty as the worst despotism. In a series of political pamphlets entitled "The Errors of the Social Democracy" and "Social Democratic Antipathies" he heaped ridicule upon the Socialist ideals by reducing them to the test of practical experience in the form of an imaginary party programme. His anti-Socialist publications led to his dismissal from the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and the Emperor is reported to have said that the only elements which he mixed in them were "unscientific imagination and religion." The absence of the religious element is characteristic of German Radicalism, and in the country of Luther there is hardly anything which corresponds in political life to the "Nepotism of the clergy."

In personal appearance Richter fulfilled the ideal of a tribune of the people. His square thick-set figure and heavy features lent themselves to grotesque caricature, and his popularity was partly based upon the fact that his physiognomy was familiar to the whole nation. His style in speaking in some ways recalled that of Spurgeon, and in writing his abrupt short sentences were like those of Samuel Smiles. He possessed the faculty of making abstruse political subjects intelligible to the masses, and his *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which he founded in 1885 and himself largely wrote until a couple of years ago, was a perfect mine of practical information upon the leading topics of the day.

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THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

At a St. Patrick's Day banquet in London on March 19th Mr. John E. Redmond, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, reiterated the belief that England will, ere long, give to Ireland all that she could reasonably expect or demand.

Mr. John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo, said that Irishmen had one compensation for their sufferings in fighting Ireland's battle—they had given Joseph Chamberlain the Unionist Party's "disastrous gift," for so long as he remains in that Party, so long will Ireland's enemies be paralyzed and unable to rally for a fight against us. Long may he live, for he has been Ireland's greatest friend.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at Liverpool, maintained that the Liberal Government could pass a measure for Irish self-government by such an overwhelming majority that the House of Lords would not dare reject it.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIAL DEARER.

The attention of underwriters is being forcibly directed to the adverse consequences which are arising out of the recent large advances in shipbuilding material. This advance has been effected during the past six months. Claims for repairs are already being swelled, not only by the advance in materials, but by the higher wages workmen are able to secure and by the generally higher prices, due to the reluctance of many firms to take repair work. Incidentally, of course, the present cost of repairs causes many damages to reach the 3 per cent. limit and fall on underwriters, from which a year ago they would have been exempt. I have been taking out the price of the principal commodities used in repairs of steamers and comparing them with those of a year ago, and the results are striking. Steel plates have advanced by 22 per cent. and can hardly be obtained in any quantity even at the existing quotations; steel angles are up 18 per cent.; copper pipes have advanced by 3 per cent. and copper ingots by 18 per cent.; pitch shows an advance of about 30 per cent. Shipyards generally are full of work, and wages are costing at least 5 per cent. more than a year ago. Underwriters will be fortunate if an all-round advance of fully 20 per cent. possible, more is not found in their forthcoming repair bills.—*Times*.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-61) \$38.00
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No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEIERSCH-BIERBROUWERIJ
"DE AMSTEL"
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ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
PASTEURIZED EXPORT PILSENER BEER.
Per Case 4 Doz. Quarts... \$16.50
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FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS.

The North Wiltshire Herald reports:-

A public meeting in connection with the Friends' Foreign Mission Association was held in the Friends' Meeting House, Swindon, on March 6th. Mr. de St. Delmas (from India) gave an account of the missionary work carried on by Friends in the Central Provinces and in the territory of Bhupal in Central India. The speaker could point to great changes which had taken place during his 30 years' residence in India. At the present time there was great political and religious movements among the people. The effects of the Japanese victory over Russia were very far-reaching; young men in India were being sent to the university in Tokyo. The influence of Japan in China was naturally greater, and thousands of Chinese young men were now studying in Japan. Two causes of encouragement in India were spoken of—the great religious awakening and the newly-formed National Missionary Society of India, which is to be carried on by Indian Christians among their own countrymen. Out of 300,000,000 in India, 100,000,000 were outside the influence of any missionary society. The new society will seek to evangelize these, and it is thought that Indian workers will have more ready access than European missionaries to the fabled States. Mr. de St. Delmas referred to an article in the "Life of Faith," on the opium traffic in connection with "Riot and Massacre in China," for which the writer held the Government and people of England responsible. Immediate action was called for to end the opium traffic if we were to be saved from the lasting disgrace of having hitherto China the first to settle this as a moral question.

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:-

"The sudden awakening of China, consequent on Japan's victory over Russia, presents the possibility of China speedily asserting its right to prevent the importation of opium from India. From a moral standpoint, the termination of the opium traffic by heathen China rather than by Christian England would be a lasting disgrace to our beloved country, and would cause a loss of prestige in India and China. Regarded as a fiscal question, the anticipated loss of revenue to India must be discounted by the certainty of China's speedy action if great Britain delays. In consideration of the urgency of this question, we desire that immediate steps be taken by Government to bring the Indo-Chinese opium traffic to an end; and to facilitate this step we advocate the raising of a voluntary Patriotic Fund, and further desire that any necessary burden of taxation should fall on England, and not on India."

FOOTBALL AN ANCIENT CHINESE GAME.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. H. A. Giles, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, writes on football and polo in China. He remarks that football was played by the Chinese several centuries before Julius Caesar landed in Britain. Its invention has been ascribed to the mythical Yellow Emperor of the third millennium B.C. He quotes an ancient record:—The Emperor, Ch'ing, B.C. 224, was fond of football; but his officers represented to him that it was both physically exhausting and also unsuitable to the Imperial dignity. His Majesty replied: "We like playing; and what one chooses to do is not exhausting." An appeal was then made to the Emperor, who suggested the game of *tai-chi*, which for the Emperor's amusement.

Several writers have left us accounts of actual games: "On the Emperor's birthday two teams played football before the Imperial pavilion. A goal was set up, of over thirty feet in height, adorned with gaily coloured silks, and having an opening of over a foot in diameter." The object of each side appears to have been to kick the ball through the opening, the players taking it in turns to kick, and points being scored accordingly. The winners were rewarded with flowers, fruit, wine and even silver bowls and brocade. The captain of the losing side was flogged, and suffered other indignities."

The names of several great footballers have been handed down to posterity. Ancient Chinese poetry is quoted descriptive of various football games. Polo was also very popular. A maker of polo clubs, as duly recorded in the Book of Marvels, was taken up to heaven in broad daylight.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 16th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over Japan, and risen slightly over S. China and the Philippines.

The depression is moving Eastwards over W. Japan.

Gweddarts are slight over S. China, and moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light S. winds over the N. coast of the China Sea.

Forecast:—V. variable winds, light to moderate; thunder showers.

JUDGE OF NATAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Justice Finmore Tells of Remarkable Cure of Distressing Eczema by Cuticura—Grew Worse Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has purchased Cuticura for other sufferers, with good results in each case.—Robert Isaac Finmore (Judge of the Natal Supreme Court), Pietermaritzburg, Natal."

AGONIZING ECZEMA And Itching, Burning Eruptions, with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to all itching, irritation, and inflammation, and permit to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. 147

PURE FRESH WATER. THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOTTING CO., LD., is prepared to supply any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER. The Shipping, both for Deck and Cabin. J. W. KNEW, Manager. Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 821

GUINANT PIRE & FILS, REIMS. Established 1719. (MAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. In only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal). LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Sole Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS. CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGE-RIN 10 SHOTS IN SECONDS. 1905. 45

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH. J. W. KNEW, Manager. Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 821

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Sole Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

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NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press, 11, Robinson Road, Hong Kong.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Telegraphic Address: Panga. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. No. 4, Robinson Road, 5 Rooms, corner House, central position.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906. [894]

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.
THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company No. 14, Nanking Road, on WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1906, at 4 o'clock p.m., when the Report and Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1906, will be presented.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th April, 1906, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
E. PALMER, Secretary.
Shanghai, 10th April, 1906. [895]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAWING ROOM SUITE, PICTURES, CRYSTAL CHAIRS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATE WARE, BICYCLES and COOKING RANGE, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906. [896]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1906, at 11 a.m., a COMPLETE BEDROOM & SITTING ROOM SET, besides Sundry other FURNITURE, CHAIRS, TABLES, FILTER, PICTURES, &c., &c.
F. KIENE, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., a Fine Collection of RARE OLD PEKING CURIOS.
On View from Friday.
Catalogues will be issued.
F. KIENE, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906. [898]

POSTPONEMENT.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
The Company's Steamship
"HAICHING,"
Captain A. E. Hodgkins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA FRAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [891]

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK.
THE Steamship
"DAPHNE,"
Captain Schipper, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
The steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906. [899]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
The Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Thursday, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [18]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "GULF OF VENICE."
FROM SYDNEY AND MANILA.
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [900]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [901]

S.S. "POLYNESIE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Medoa, from Bordeaux ex s.s. Ville de Marseille, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON Today, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 23rd April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before 23rd April, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 23rd April, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [2]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and **CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT** is now ready and contains:
Epitome of the Week's News.
Leading Articles:
L.M.S. "Dreadnought,"
Japan and China.
Britain's Unwinding Army.
Is the "China Hand" a Composite Type?
The New Education Bill.
Chinese Testimony.
American Consular Reforms.
Hongkong Jottings.
Supreme Court.
The Peak Tramway Case Settled.
Armed Robbery.
Hongkong Horticultural Society.
The Sanitary Institute.
Hongkong Devonians at Dinner.
Victoria School Prize Distribution.
Canton.
The Earthquake in Formosa.
Company Meetings:
China Light and Power Co., Ltd.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
Philippine Co., Ltd.
American Consular Reform.
Casual-General Scott Retires from China.
A Diplomatic Consul.
The Changsha Case.
Distinguished Siamese Visitors.
Cancer in Hongkong.
Notes on the Yellow River.
Christianity in China.
Fading View of Foreign Education.
Miscellaneous.
Commercial.
Shipping.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
BOOKBINDING.
DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.
IRON MERCHANTS.
SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.
PHOTOGRAPHER.
M. MUMEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Promide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
PRINTING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.
STOREKEEPERS.
KWONG SANG & CO.,
canechandlers, Saltmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S.
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELAXED CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents.
551

GOVERNMENT BILLS.
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J. R. GALE, Capt. A.P.D.,
H.M. Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Fletcher Street,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [885]

WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY, ACCOUNTANT, age about Twenty-two, for Mercantile Office. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required.
"OMEGA,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1906. [876]

TYPEWRITERS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED
TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER TAKEN. Charges moderate.
F. A. V. BIRKHO,
(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)
34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).
Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

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His Majesty's Treasury Office,
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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1906, at 11 a.m., a Quantity of TOWELS, OPERA GLASSES, CIGARETTES, CHAIRS, DRESSING, &c., &c., and One ELECTRIC CEILING FAN.
F. KIENE, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1906. [863]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 12 AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON, SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Particulars from Catalogue.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1906. [870]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st April, 1906, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, at his SALES ROOMS, D'ARCY STREET, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SILVER, IVORY, LACQUER AND SANDALWOOD WARE.
Comprising:
SILVER TEA SETS, VASES, CUPS, PHOTO FRAMES, HAND MIRRORS, UMBRELLA HANDLES, COCKTAIL SHAKERS, &c., &c.
IVORY BACKED BRUSHES, TRINKET AND JEWELLERY BOXES, PHOTO FRAMES, FAN CHESSMEN, HAND MIRRORS, &c., &c.
LACQUER TEA and CIGAR BOXES, CHESSBOARDS, HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, &c., &c.
SANDALWOOD JEWEL and TRINKET BOXES, CHESSBOARDS, PHOTO FRAMES, FANS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
Also
A Quantity of SILK EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE COVERS and CUSHION COVERS, GRASS CLOTH TABLE COVERS, TRAY CLOTHS and DOYLIES, &c.
And
A Quantity of CANTON BLACKWOOD PHOTO FRAMES.
TERMS:—As Customary.
On View from Wednesday, the 18th April, 1906.
Geo. P. LAMMEET, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1906. [887]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1906, at 12.15 p.m.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [879]

NOTICE.

H. YERAS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, has this day RE-OPENED at its FORMER PLACE, 2nd Floor of No. 14, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road Central, and he solicits the continuance of his Customers' Patronage.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [882]

NOW READY.

STOCKBROKER'S TELEGRAM CODE.
(Second Edition).
EXTENDED AND IMPROVED.
Price \$70.
WONG KISUM,
Care of P.O. Box No. 111.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [884]

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, at 4.30 o'clock p.m., precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 30th December, 1905, the election of Directors and Auditor for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 18th April, 1906, both days inclusive.
Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the ACTING SECRETARY for registration at least Forty-Eight hours before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. A. CUMMING, Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 24th March, 1906. [804]

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of April, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION.
RESOLUTION.
That the firm of Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. be appointed GENERAL MANAGERS of the Company in the place of Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, and that Article 56 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "E. S. KADDOORIE & Co." for the words "Benjamin, Kelly & Potts."
J. F. WRIGHT, Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [883]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1906, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1906. [802]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 86 for Thirteen Shares numbered 106299 to 106311 inclusive, on which the sum of \$2.0 per Share has been paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of FREDERICK E. ELLIS, of Hongkong, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before 5th May, 1906, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued, and the old certificate will thereupon be held by the Company as Null and Void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1906. [811]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.
Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.
A1, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Code used.
All Letters Addressed:
MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place and place under.
BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU and HANKOW.
AGENCIES:
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.
HONGKONG: H. J. JEFFRIES.
MANILA: MACDONALD & Co.
CHINKIANG: GEORGE & Co.
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA.
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenal, the Imperial Railways, Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinshu, Nanzetsu and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Hsuen Coal.
Sole Agents for Kijio, Koushima (Tagawa) and Yashimochi Coal (Karatsu).
The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.
Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [108]

TO LET

FROM THE 15th NEXT.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA.
Rooms in Garden Road, Kowloon, 5 Big the Ferry Wh



